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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. Thomas Shaw, of Portland, Me., has received a letter from Mrs. George Peabody Russell, of Salem, stating that she had received a cable dispatch from Sir Edward Lanson, one of the executors of the late Mr. Peabody, informing her that the fleet was at Madeira on January 5th, and that George Peabody Russell confirmed the report that three of the vessels would coal at Bermuda.

An unusually heavy storm of rain and hail, accompanied with wind, thunder and lightning, visited Cincinnati and vicinity yesterday morning. Considerable damage was done in the city from overflowed cellars. The Little Miami river is within two feet of its highest. The wind damaged several churches in Dayton and Miamisburg. The embankments on the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad were washed away but trains arrived. The trains on the Marietta and Cincinnati and Little Miami roads were behind time. The latter road is under water in places.

The Roman Catholic view of the public school question was stated before a large audience in the Hall of the Cooper Institute, New York, Sunday evening, by Rev. Thomas S. Preston, pastor of St. Ann's Church. Many Protestants were present in the audiences and on the platforms. Dr. Preston claims that the Catholic religion requires sectarian schools for the young of the church, and while Catholics are well desirous to interfere with the common school system, they ask an allowance from the school fund proportioned to the numbers of children to educate, for the purpose of establishing separate schools.

Interesting ceremonies took place on Sunday at the Mormon temple in Brooklyn. A new Elder from Edinburgh was installed with novel and appropriate services. The Saints to the number of one hundred and upwards were assembled singing and a few prayers, and listened to sermons from Elders Lake Pitchforth. Polygamy was vigorously defended and the Gentile press of New York denounced. A doxology closed the proceedings.

The Russian, who was shot in Bleecker street, New York, Saturday night, is lying in a dangerous condition at Bellevue Hospital. He is one tall, dark, heavy-set man, much like a Senatorial feature of the McFarland case. A morning paper says Whose's friend Percy arrived at his bed side to watch, on Sunday. He insists on marrying him.

Hon. Samuel Ledlenberger, United States Minister resident at Portugal, and family, Bishop Coxe, of Ohio, and Captain G. J. G. Mc-Donald, of the Danish navy, were passengers by the Cunard steamer Russia, which arrived at New York on Saturday. Captain McDonald is commissioned by his government to examine the navy and navy yards of the United States.

The following are said to be the facts in relation to the change made by the courts in the control of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company and the relation of that company to the line and branches. In December, 1868, the company passed from General Potter, the Receiver, and the road was leased by the Erie Company; but Erie paid no rent, and last spring, in a suit said to be prompted by the Erie people, that company was protected by an injunction of Judge Barrett, from further paying rent, and soon after that the Judge made Mr. Gould and one of Dongherty's joint receivers of the company. On the strength of that appointment the same persons were made receivers of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, but the receivers paid no earnings to the bond holders, and as soon as the suits of the contended bond holders investigates and found that all the suits had opposite and collusive, and were controlled by Erie managers. The bond holders appealed to the Supreme Court of New York and Messrs. Gould & Dongherty have been superseded as receivers, and Robert Hamilton, of New York, has been appointed in their place, and the same result will follow in Pennsylvania. The order removing Gould and Dongherty was signed in New York was entered on Friday last. The new Receiver is now in possession and is collecting the earnings. There is a pending negotiation between the new Receiver and the Erie Company to operate the line under the supervision of the Receiver, and it is believed that they will make themselves sure of getting their share of the earnings it will go through, but not otherwise. They will run the road on their own hook.

During the thunder storm at Chicago Sunday night the mercury stood at 42°; yesterday it was down to zero.

An excursion party consisting of railroad and newspaper men left Chicago yesterday morning for Omaha via the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and Burrington and Missouri River Railroad, for the purpose of celebrating the opening of this new route to Omaha. The party consisted of the sleeping car "Chicago" and dining car "Cosmopolitan," or the Pullman line, which, in connection with other cars of the same class, will run regularly over this route from Chicago to Omaha. The party will be absent several days.

Bids for the purchase of the Missouri Pacific Railroad stock owned by the city of St. Louis were offered yesterday. The highest was accepted to Capt. Joseph Brown and Wm. Tausseg, of that city, for $756,000, equal to 90¾, the highest price ever paid for Pacific stock.

A bill was introduced in the Ohio House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Ward, of the reform delegation from Cincinnati, prohibiting reading the Bible or singing hymns or psalms in the public schools.

GENERAL AND MRS. SHERMAN AT HOME.

The Gayeties of Life at the Capital—A Reception at the Sherman Mansion.

A lady correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives this account of a reception by General and Mrs. Sherman: On the evening of the 6th of January the large parlors of General and Mrs. Sherman were literally packed with the celebrities of the capital. President and Mrs. Grant were there, the latter wearing a marooncolored velvet dress, with a heavy train of silver leaves in her hair. The President looked serene and happy—he was a good, kind face, that would inspire faith, and trust anywhere on first sight—in short, a face that a woman or child in distress would instinctively apply to.

The General and Mrs. Sherman received the visiting company with easy grace and dignity. The General in his undress uniform looked remarkably well, his eagle eye lighted up with the fire of good fellowship, rather than the lurid light of battle. Both are courtesy, hospitality and generous to the last degree. Perhaps no lady in the country receives her guests with a more charming grace than Mrs. Sherman. She is tall and vivacious, and, without losing the dignity of the moment, or the graver duties of her position, is thoroughly at home in society, like her father; has auburn hair, blue eyes, regular features, with a complexion as fair as a lily, and a figure of fine size and symmetry. Her manners are perfect and unaffected, without the slightest under-current between Pope and Metellan, where it was not for beyond support. Grant was not there. I had a long and interesting talk with General Longstreet on this subject last winter, and if that gentleman is to be called to the stand, the finding of Fitz John Porter's court will be mostly confirmed in the minds of the people.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Another Attempt to Whitewash McClellan's Right Bower.

Don Piatt, in a letter from Washington to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says the motive of General McClellan's newspaper visit to the capital has come to the surface, and is simply to aid an effort now being made to get the President to revoke the sentence, and set aside the finding of the Court, called to try that gentleman, whose devotion to his General exceeded his loyalty to his Government. "D." continues:

The pressure in his (Porter's) behalf is so great that General Sherman has recommended to the President that the disabilities inflicted be removed, and the President has the subject under advisement, with what prospect of a decision one may gather after considering the pressure that comes from West Point, and comparing it with the hope of a nomination for the Presidency. I am rather of the opinion that the latter will be the ball to be set aside. The President has such a contempt for politicians, and General Sherman such a scorn of the same, that I am inclined to think the effort will stumble, and General Porter be saved the humiliation of a Presidential pardon. * * * Porter had an impartial court and a fair trial, and the finding in the sentence aside on the ground solely of public feeling, would be an outrage on all law and justice. Public feeling is a fine target, will at once resent, since the close of the war, and since we have received information from the other side, it is evident that had General Porter pursued the policy of the war operations from McClellan's forces, the war would have been ended on the field where we experienced our first great defeat. General Lee, like a dignified donkey as he is, had decided his army, and especially under-taken between Pope and McClellan, where it was not for beyond support. Grant was not there. I had a long and interesting talk with General Longstreet on this subject last winter, and if that gentleman is to be called to the stand, the finding of Fitz John Porter's court will be mostly confirmed in the minds of the people.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Increase of National Bank Notes.

How Shall They be Distributed—The Virginia Question—The Educational Bureau in Danger of Obliteration—The Gold Conspiracy Investigation—A Law for Placer Miners—Special Session of Nebraska Legislature—The Free Trade Sentiment Growing Stronger.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1870.

Financial Matters.

The Senate Finance Committee at a meeting this morning further discussed the bill reported by Mr. Sherman last week. The principal feature of the discussion was whether direct action shall be had, and throw the additional forty-five millions national bank notes for circulation, or whether the provision which it provides into a particular locality. The committee favor giving it to the South, and finally directed the chairman to call on the Comptroller of the Currency for a statement showing how it would be distributed under existing laws and the language of the proposed bill. If it be shown that the bill will merely go South, the bill will be allowed to stand as it is, but otherwise the Committee will indicate its purposes more explicitly, and may even specify how it shall be apportioned. Some minor features of the bill were also discussed, but the conclusions reached are of no special interest to the public.

The Virginia Question

Was very sharply debated in the Senate all day without conclusion. The speeches were all in the old track, and were superficial like what has been said over and over again since the discussion began. The galleries were crowded from first to last, and hundreds of persons were unable to get admission. Sumner and his followers are fighting against immediate admission in every possible way, and prevented a vote to-day on the question of order, although an agreement was made on Friday to dispose of the whole subject this afternoon. The bill of last week will be taken up portion by portion in the House bill, and the first question is on amending it by adding a section requiring an oath from all office holders. The vote will probably be taken to-morrow, and the latter bill will again be brought before the House.

The Educational Bureau.

The Bureau of Education is in great danger of being overthrown and will probably be saved except by vigilance on the part of the friends of education throughout the country. The feeling is partly political, partly economical among the members of Congress that the present head of the establishment, Commissioner Barnard, has not been a success, but has proved unequal to the task of organizing the bureau and making it meet the requirements of the time. The Committee on Appropriations has not only refused to make provision for the support of the work, but shows a decided disposition to repeal the law creating the bureau, and a number of members indicate their purpose to support this action in the House. Some of these members will try hard to save the bureau, and have the President give it a new head, while others favor the creation of a new bureau or the apportionment among Education, Freedmen and Statistics.

The Gold Conspiracy.

The House Banking Committee, at its session to-day, had but one witness on hand, and from him didn't get anything of great importance. Fisk and Gould, the chief gold conspirators, refuse to put in an appearance for examination, and the Committee will probably have to send the Sergeant-at-arms after them. It is presumed the Committee will not inquire into the fact the Sub-Treasury and Gen. Butterfield are implicated in the conspiracy till they get through smoking out the stragglers and gold operators generally. They are getting a good deal of insight into the way things were managed during that week of excitement, but are not yet in position to see just what weight to accord to certain curious facts that have been ascertained.

New Mining Law.

The House Committee on Mines and Mining will, when called, report a bill of considerable interest to one class of miners on our public lands. The law of two years ago provided the way in which workers of lodge or quartz miners might get title and it is now intended to provide a way in which placer miners may also get title to ten acre lots at the rate of two dollars and a half per acre.

Nebraska and the Fifteenth Amendment

The Governor of Nebraska is in Washington and says he will some time next month call a special session of the Legislature of his State for action on the Fifteenth Amendment. As the Democrats have but one member in the Senate and four in the House, it is not difficult to see what the action of both bodies will be.

The Niagara Ship Canal.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals held their first meeting to-day, and talked over various questions in a general way. The Niagara ship canal bill was brought up, and the question was raised whether Congress has jurisdiction in the way it proposes. No vote was had, but the committee will probably conclude to report it favorably.

The Free Trade Sentiment.

The Ways and Means Committee will not meet to-morrow as its members are under order. A talk with members of Congress show a stronger free trade sentiment than heretofore, and Commissioner Wells will have many more supporters than he had last winter. The more the tariff is discussed by the committee on some very material points of the tariff bill.

Georgia.

Private telegrams from Georgia say that about a dozen members of the Legislature will be found disqualified, and probably expelled, but it is unknown on what authority their statement is based.

Aid to Colonizers.

The President has promises such aid as he can give to the German Colonization Company having out under the charge of Mr. Wineland from Chicago to Colfax, in Colorado Territory, and has specially promised them help in the way of transportation from the terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to their new home, and the use of tents, arms and ammunition.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Damages by Freshets in Ohio—Railroad Bridges Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 17, 1870.

There were heavy rains in this section of country all last night and part of to-day. A vast amount of water fell, and all the streams are very high. The Ohio Canal is reported all lower part is inundated, and a number of buildings entirely surrounded by water. Ault-man, Taylor & Co. lost considerable lumber by its being washed away, and we hear of several culverts and bridges being undermined in different parts of the country. An employee of Ault-man & Co. fell into the water while assisting in securing said floating lumber near the railroad depot, and was with difficulty rescued. At Crestline the streams broke over their banks filling cellars, &c. Near Louisville a railroad bridge was washed out and trains delayed a short time. Broken Sword Creek, north of Bucyrus, was higher than before for years, and bridges, fences and other property have suffered to a considerable extent. The smaller creeks are now subsiding, but there is still danger from the larger streams. On the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a bridge at Vannetta, near Newark, is impassable from the action of the water. At Bridge Creek, one hundred feet of the track is washed away. At Canton, a portion of the dam of the water works gave away, but no serious damage resulted. No washes are reported on the Allegheny and Great Western Road, although the water is very high and threatening.

H. Thane Miller, on his return from the Salem Christian Convention, addressed a large Union meeting of the Churches in the Presbyterian Church of this city to-night.

HARRISBURG.

Gov. Geary's Inauguration To-day—He Will Emphatically Reassert the Positions Assumed in his Late Message.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 17, 1870.

The town is crowded and there is considerable excitement. Baxter's Fire Zouaves and several fire companies from Philadelphia have arrived.

The Governor's Inaugural will be brief, pointed and emphatic in reassertion of the positions assumed in his annual message.

FIRES.

Morrison's Opera Hall and Business Block in Indianapolis Burned—Slight Fire in Louisville.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 17.—The fire which broke out in Morrison's Opera Hall about nine o'clock is still raging. Morrison's entire block of buildings is destroyed, and fears are entertained that the block adjoining will also be burned. Alfred Talbot & Co., wholesale grocers; Patterson, Moore & Talbot, wholesale druggs; F. N. Osgeland & Co., wholesale millinery, and H. F. West & Co., wholesale crockery stores, are entirely destroyed.

LOUISVILLE, January 17.—A fire last night in the auction house of Sherman F. Whaley & Co., damaged goods to the amount of $5,000; fully insured.

TORNADO.

Terrible Storm in the West.

Several Persons Killed and a Number Injured—Great Destruction of Property—Fears of a Flood at Louisville—Effects of the Storm at Cincinnati—The Steamboat Fawn Foundered at Marietta, &c., &c.

LOUISVILLE, January 17.—A terrible tornado visited Clave City Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, at an early hour this morning, resulting in the destruction of life and property. Seven or eight persons were instantly killed, including the Tannahan family, consisting of the wife and two children, and about eighteen persons were more or less injured. Quite a large number of buildings were blown down, and timber scattered in all directions. How far the hurricane extended we are unable to ascertain. The storm passed over a portion of this city, accompanied by hail the size of a walnut, stripping the trees completely of small limbs. Several drain pipes bursted, tearing large holes in the streets. The river continues rising at the rate of six inches per hour, which is faster than known for ten years. All the occupants of buildings on the levee and upper portion of the city are vacating the premises. If the flood continues great destruction to property will ensue.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—The great storm ended to-day. The weather is rapidly turning cold. The Ohio river has risen ten feet during the last twenty-four hours, and is still rising. The water is into the basements and first floors on the river front. There is only fifty feet space under the suspension bridge. Mill Creek valley is wholly submerged. There was no serious damage from the wind. Only one person was drowned, Herman Schmitz, an employee of Spring Grove Cemetery, fell into Mill Creek and was drowned. Trains are delayed on all the roads. The Little Miami road is under water near Loveland and other places. No trains were sent out to-night. The whole force are at work repairing the track. On the Marietta and Cincinnati road trains were suspended to-day, but will resume to-morrow. Other roads were slightly damaged.

At Chillicothe, Ohio, a singular atmospheric phenomenon occurred during the height of the storm about midnight. It consisted in a broad gauze like light, like the dawn. The steamboat *Fawn* foundered at Marietta in the middle of the river. No lives were lost. The boat is a total loss.

ST. LOUIS, January 17.—A terrific thunder, lightning and hail storm passed over this city last evening, doing considerable damage to signs, awnings, chimneys, roofs, trees, &c. At the Varieties Theater a panic occurred, during which several persons were severely bruised while attempting to escape from the building. The hail-stones in the second story windows but were not seriously hurt. At the Olympic Theater, were religious services in progress, a similar scene occurred. Several women fainted, and a stampede was prevented by the police. Telegraph wires were prostrated in all directions. The wind came from the northwest and blew, turned cold after the storm, and during the night froze nearly as hard as at any time during the winter. Similar storms occurred throughout the section here.

LOUISVILLE, January 17.—A storm passed through Cave City, Ky., about four o'clock this morning, totally demolishing about fifty houses in Cave City and vicinity, among which are the Masonic Lodge and Church. Almost all the fences in the place, and one child, Mrs. D. Sterrell, A. Y. Davidson, J. L. Hunter and wife, Mrs. Hunter's child, Mortally wounded—Miss M. Drane, Miss Neville, J. H. Wilson and wife, Dr. V. S. Wilson and wife, John Edwards and W. Parrish. Slightly wounded—L. L. Hunter, Austin and wife, Mrs. Hunter's wife and two children, Robert Jolly, wife and child. Dead—Mrs. Dr. Wilson, and the little daughter, Miss Mass. Lively and two of E. T. Ritter's children, two of J. H. Foster's children, and a negro woman. Many others were badly hurt, scarcely escaping with their lives. The storm was accompanied by a

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY JANUARY 18, 1870.

ANOTHER coal-boat disaster and loss of life, recorded on our first page to-day, has resulted from the obstruction of the Ohio channel by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which has persisted in erecting its narrow span piers against the remonstrances of all engaged in the navigation of the river.

THE communication in another column, called out by the strictures of a city paper on the verdict in the CAMPBELL case, challenges the approval of all fair-minded citizens. The writer does not speak too severely of the strictures referred to. His indignant rebuke of such prostitution of the press simply reflects the judgment of the community.

THE Atlantic cable companies have learned the lesson from our American railroad and steamboat monopolies that it is much easier to combine to pluck the public than to keep open competition. A dispatch from London on Saturday last states that working arrangements have been completed between the old Anglo-American and the French cable companies, by which the receipts will be divided in proportion of thirty-six and two-thirds per cent. to the French Cable Company, and the balance to the others. This, of course, means an end to all competition, and a revision of the cable rates. If the other Atlantic cables talked of get laid, it will not be so easy to bring them all under one arrangement and capitalize the receipts. We will then have a competition that amounts to something.

LIBERAL salaries to the judicial officers of the Commonwealth, to our mind, comes clearly within the scope of legislative retrenchment and reform. This is no contradiction, although it may appear so to the unthinking. The best legal talent in the State should be brought into requisition for judicial stations, and it is idle to expect this so long as the salaries of the judges do not reach the average annual income of the average city lawyer in successful practice. Our judges are hard-worked and poorly paid. We believe it would be an act of wisdom to reduce the amount of labor required from them, and at the same time increase their salaries. It is a scandal on the common sense of the people that our highest judges, men of unchallenged integrity and great attainments, should receive for the discharge of their onerous duties a sum far below that pocketed by many a county official for the performance of purely clerical services. In regard to reform in the Supreme Court of the State, the annexed paragraph from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* appears to reflect the views of the legal profession in that part of the State:

> In the Supreme Court the unanimously expressed wish of the members of the bar is that there may be an additional judgeship created and it is very properly suggested that the new office should be exclusively equity judge, with the style and title of Chancellor—not, mind you, with any idea that the post should have equity jurisdiction over the entire Commonwealth, and not be confined, as at present, to the Nisi Prius court, in the city of Philadelphia. The increasing litigation in the proceedings in equity called for additional judges, and the appointment of a third has fortified the belief that the business will much accommodated in this way.

WE should as soon think of accepting the doctrine of papal infallibility as that of caucus infallibility. They are both at war with the right of private judgment. Possibly the very respectable and amiable old gentleman who fills the chair of ST. PETER, in the greater number of his moral and religious declarations, sets forth truths which are in their nature infallible. But then come others which create disputation, and the only way they can be made effective is to force their acceptance on the plea of the infallibility of their author. So, too, with the political caucus. It is probably the best way yet discovered of reflecting the views of a political organization. In a majority of cases its decisions are acquiesced in, even if they are not applauded. But there comes a time when the thing is perverted from its legitimate purposes, and made an instrument of political corruption: when it lends its countenance to swindling combinations, or nominates the mere agent of rings repugnant to the honest sentiment of the people. Then rebellion is the word; it is not only a privilege, but a duty. It is waged in the interest of the taxpayers, and only to the damage of political machines and politicians. Against such manly independence we hear the pulling cry of caucus infallibility. Why, it is as absurd as the claim of Papal infallibility, and fully as degrading to the manhood of the citizen. We recognize the usefulness of political organizations, but believe in the necessity of their reform. It it is necessary to "smash the machine" to do this, let it be done. Like a thunder storm on a sultry summer day, it purifies the atmosphere, precisely as the electric shock did at Harrisburg last week.

THE Legislature is in trouble about a chaplain. Such an officer is not provided for by the law of 1868, and profound debates have transpired as to whether the gentleman who recites the prayers for the two houses is in reality an officer of the Legislature. The question has two sides. The common understanding of the word is that they imply a higher allegiance than is due to any earthly power. This would seem to settle the question in one way; but then arises the other horn of the dilemma. The chaplains are paid by the Legislature, and, we say it with all due reverence, their supplications are generally addressed to transgressions remote from legislative halls. Something in the way of the HUDIBRASTIC rhyme or compounding sins the members are inclined to by damning those who have no mind to by. This would seem to support the point as well taken, that they are officers of the Legislature. One way out of the difficulty has been suggested that merits attention. It so happens that the Republicans and Democrats of the House have each in their number a regularly ordained clergyman, who has wandered from his flock to legislative halls. The Senate is not so well off by fifty per cent. The idea broached in the House is that these two honorable and reverend gentlemen should open the proceedings with religious services on alternate days. But here again a captious objection is raised that their legislative duties will unfit them for prayer, or that prayer will unfit them for legislation. In parliamentary language, we deem the point well taken; and as we are solicitous the members should have the benefit of daily prayers, we give our judgment that chaplains who will pray earnestly, abjuring the Rev. Cream Cheese method of supplication, are not officers of the Legislature.

HEREDITARY PROPENSITIES.

Several recent issues of the COMMERCIAL have contained compilations of crimes committed in different parts of the country. No reader, we suppose, has for a moment suspected that our object in thus filling our columns has been rivalry of the *Police Gazette*, or even to furnish our subscribers with piquant reading matter. From time to time an extended expose of such social facts is certainly adapted to effect an important end. Such knowledge is highly useful in its place in the suggestion or enforcement of practical reform. No exhortation, no preaching, it seems, could add cogency or emphasis to the illustration thus presented of the fearful agency of alcohol in the generation of crime and in so increasing the pecuniary burdens of the community.

Perhaps, in the long agitation of the subject of temperance, declamation, exhortation and invective have sometimes been too much, or injudiciously employed, while less than due attention has been given to stubborn facts. It may also be, at least in some quarters, that when facts are turned to proper account, superficial phenomena are made prominent to the partial oversight or neglect of the more occult and really more terrible aspects of the subject. This thought occurred to us in reading a volume lately published in England and in this country, entitled: "A Physician's Problems, by CHARLES ELAM, M. D., R. C. P." It consists of essays originally contributed to the London *Lancet*, as all know, a medical journal of the highest character and authority. Two of these essays are on the subject of "Natural Heritage" and "Degenerations in Man" We propose to lay before our readers a few statements of principles and facts derived from these essays. They present neither discoveries nor novelties. The principles and the facts required to illustrate them have been long known to the medical profession, and to many of our lay readers also they are, no doubt, familiar. But we have reason to believe that their full significance is not generally understood. Duly weighed, they appear to constitute an argument of overwhelming force in favor of the most earnest and energetic efforts which it is possible to make for the suppression of the abuse of alcohol. Dr. ELAM is a cool, meditative man of science, and also a practising physician. No charge of enthusiasm, or one-sidedness, or narrow-mindedness can be justly brought against him. What he writes he writes because he knows or believes it to be true; what he quotes from others he quotes not for effect, but because it agrees with the results of his own observations.

Writing about hereditary affections Dr. ELAM says:

> "One of the most important of these, and the most frequently operative, is that of hereditary drunkenness. *Insanity generale drunkards*, says Fistarch.

Having given some striking instances of such transmission, Dr. ELAM says:

> "A recent writer in the *Psychological Journal* says: 'The most striking problem connected with intemperance is that not only does it affect the health, morals and intelligence of the offspring of its votaries, but *their sins unto the third and fourth generation*.' Looking for the very best organs which have defied all poisons on their system from the commencement of their lives."

Dr. F. then quotes M. MOREL, "than whom no living writer has entered more deeply into these important investigations," saying:

> "I have seen during the past year cured of his propensities to drink were derived from the hereditary predisposition given to them by their parents."

In another place Dr. ELAM says:

> "The habit of the parent, when inherited, does not appear in the child merely as a habit, but in most cases as an intensified morbid craving."

> In No way the spirit duty was removed in as a. Between that and the will the balance is easily answered to above fifty per cent. on the previous year. But the *consequential effects* may be yet *cent.* Out of three hundred idiots examined by Dr. Down, one hundred and forty-two were the children of intemperate parents.

In one of these essays there are some statements about intemperance in Sweden, which illustrate the same subject. These facts are furnished by Dr. MAGNUS HUSS, a very eminent Swedish physician:

> "There are one million and a half of persons, being almost one half the Swedish population, who consume annually 130,000,000 litres (or 123,000,000 gallons) of different spirits each person! Here Dr. Huss alleges positively that the decrease as a nation, have steadily deteriorated in stature and physical strength. Fresh diseases have appeared among the people and the old ones have increased in frightful proportions both in numbers and intensity. The one new disease chiefly mentioned now is an epidemic *chronic gastritis*, which in isolated cases is easily productive by acute gastritis, but in other cases comes on insidiously, and often ends only after years indicating great deterioration in the blood, attacks all ranks of society, and fearfully swells in town and dwellers in country. *Hereditage also plays the part as in* other diseases, and *children of inactive, lax, or rapid years evince the same manifestations.* The average duration of life to those parts of the country where the evil is most felt is about one fifth part of that which would be adduced. In some districts where very little alcohol is used, as in Jamtland, the average of mortality is but one in eighty annually. In the *whole* of Sweden it is one in forty annually for every cent., but in the city of that name, where drinking is practised to an enormous extent, the mortality is 3 per cent. *Mental disorders are becoming fearfully rife*, and suicide, which was formerly rare, is now fearfully common. In ten years the average of suicides between twenty and fifty years of age was one in fifty-seven deaths. 'But if,' as a Dr. Huss, 'we reckon as suicides those who have died of the effects of drunkenness, or of alcohol, in a state of intoxication, the proportion will be to one in thirty deaths. Crime has increased with equal rapidity.'

FORCING CONCLUSIONS.

In an article discussing the present condition of our industrial branches, the New York *Times* presents an array of figures demonstrating that in nine cases out of ten, the diminution of labor throughout the country per day is from 12 1-2 to 33 per cent. The *Times* gives as an illustration the cost of constructing a marine engine in 1858 (including profit to the builder), and the cost of the same engine in 1869, in respects patterns and weights in 1869, from which it appears that while but 2,333 days' labor were expended upon the engine built in 1858, 3,538, or 1,215 *more* days were expended in 1869, on a contract for $40,000. The result was a loss of $5,000 to the builders. We are also informed that "Mr. A. A. Low, a high authority on such matters, stated before the Congressional Committee, that we could never compete with British iron-workers and shipbuilders until our mechanical methods were much in a day as do the foreign workmen."

These statements will surprise that portion of our readers who have inclined to the belief that the American people were in the habit of accomplishing more in a given time than the average English mechanic. It is so far contrary to the reiterated assertions of those English iron workers and mechanics among us, and the testimony of close observers, whose opportunities for the investigation of the subject abroad with those common in this country, as to create doubts of the correctness of some of these sweeping assertions. Admitting their truthfulness, it will be worth our while to investigate the causes which tend to diminish the ability of an iron worker, direct from the furnaces of England or Wales, to produce as much in a day in Pittsburgh as he was in the habit of producing in his native country. The solution of the question would also settle another, namely, the truthfulness of the assertion that Americans are the hardest working people in the world, "mere money grubbers," who, unlike the French, the English, or even the "down-trodden Irish," never take any rest, and deprive themselves voluntarily, in their haste to gain wealth, of all rational recreation and amusements.

The general impression obtains that one man can accomplish more work in 1870, through the aid of labor saving and improved machinery, than was accomplished by two twenty years ago. That is a very low estimate; but if the figures adduced by the *Times* are correct, our inventive resources are rather a drawback than an aid, comparatively speaking.

We find in the following explanation of the causes which operate to produce the result set forth in the *Times's* calculation, an explanation of the aim of that journal:

> "Recently, the value of the property [property has been so contrived as to weigh fearfully on people] has been so contrived as to weigh fearfully on people, and the profits of the workers, as a class, have proportionately diminished in stature and physical strength. Diseases have appeared among the people and the old ones have increased in frightful proportions both in numbers and intensity. The one new disease chiefly mentioned now is an epidemic *chronic gastritis*, which in isolated cases is easily productive by acute gastritis, but in other cases comes on insidiously, and often ends only after years indicating great deterioration in the blood, attacks all ranks of society, and fearfully swells in town and dwellers in country. *Hereditage also plays the part as in* other diseases, and *children of inactive, lax, or rapid years evince the same manifestations.* The average duration of life to those parts of the country where the evil is most felt is about one fifth part of that which would be adduced. In some districts where very little alcohol is used, as in Jamtland, the average of mortality is but one in eighty annually. In the *whole* of Sweden it is one in forty annually for every cent., but in the city of that name, where drinking is practised to an enormous extent, the mortality is 3 per cent. *Mental disorders are becoming fearfully rife*, and suicide, which was formerly rare, is now fearfully common. In ten years the average of suicides between twenty and fifty years of age was one in fifty-seven deaths. 'But if,' as a Dr. Huss, 'we reckon as suicides those who have died of the effects of drunkenness, or of alcohol, in a state of intoxication, the proportion will be to one in thirty deaths. Crime has increased with equal rapidity.'

> The advocates of Free Trade have become addicted to the habit of stumbling over the plainest facts, rather than recognize them, but we have seldom observed a more remarkable proof of their eagerness to force a conclusion than is exhibited in the statement we have quoted from the *Times*.

> Were the statements furnished by the *Times* correct (and we are not disposed to pin our faith upon the high authority quoted), we are not sure the premises warrant the conclusions. Let us take the illustration adduced by the *Times* to prove that the "tariff which weighs fearfully on production," which the American mechanic strikes at, "as the nearest evil he could see," to wit, the assertion that 1,215 more days were expended in constructing a piece of work in 1869 than were expended in 1858,—it is possible (and altogether probable) that the discrepancy might be accounted for in the difference between the materials employed in 1858 and 1869, and the degree of finish. The demand for fine work, for first-class material and superior workmanship, has been for the last twelve years constantly increasing. No authority, however high, can expect us to feel implicit faith in the statement set forth in this illustration without proof of the most positive character. We strongly suspect that something is kept back, and that the figures given represent the difference between the amount of *work accomplished in eight hours and ten*. Here we may find an explanation of the wonderful discrepancy alluded to.

> How then does the matter stand? Why, we have the advocates of Free Trade, who profess the greatest friendship for the working classes, engaged in the occupation of manipulating figures to prove that the most lamentable consequences, and the prostration of our industries are to be attributed to—what? not the gains of the manufacturer, for we are told that in the instance adduced there was a heavy loss, but an attempt on the part of the American mechanic to regulate the hours of labor in this country, independent of the settled systems governing in those countries competing with us directly in every branch of industry. This is what the figures of the *Times* prove, or they prove nothing. And, reviewing them in this light, we are disposed to accept them as probably correct.

> When we have facts bearing out the assertion that labor throughout the country has diminished from 12 1-2 to 33 per cent. per day since 1858, it will be time enough to discuss the causes. As we have already intimated, we do not place much faith in the assertion. We will simply suggest that if the assertion is founded upon well ascertained data, we would perceive no just reason for adding to the difficulties of the American manufacturer, who, according to the showing of the *Times*, is in the position of a man with a millstone around his neck. We would find in it an additional reason, however, for "contriving" something that would relieve them of their embarrassments, instead of attributing to their struggling efforts for existence, the sole cause of "the lamentable prostration of all our industries."

THE ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Reception of Secretary Fish's Alabama Dispatch in England—The Rejoinder of Lord Clarendon.

The English journals giving expression to the British view of Secretary Fish's dispatch to Mr. Motley on the Alabama question, are just getting to this country by mail. The first telegraphic abstracts of the correspondence reached London just before Christmas, and was followed, on the part of the ministry, by the publication, December 27, of the full text of Secretary Fish's dispatch, and the correspondence between the same senate, the just respects patterns and weights in 1869, from which it appears that while but 2,333 days' labor were expended upon the engine built in 1858, 3,538, or 1,215 *more* days were expended in 1869, on a contract for $40,000. The result was a loss of $5,000 to the builders. We are also informed that "Mr. A. A. Low, a high authority on such matters, stated before the Congressional Committee, that we could never compete with British iron-workers and shipbuilders until our mechanical methods were much in a day as do the foreign workmen."

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 17, 1870.

The financial bill of Mr. Sumner is regarded as the best matured measure that has yet been made. The first section of the bill authorizes the funding of $500,000,000 into 5 per cent. of the 6s of '62; the saving to the Government would be $5,286,226. The substitution of the same amount of the 6 per cent. debt for 4 per cent. to be taken by the National Banks, would work a further saving of $6,000,000, an aggregate of nearly $12,000,000. There will then remain only $129,463,800, subject to redemption, five-twenties of 1864. During this year the five-twenties of '65, amounting to a little upwards of $500,000,000, will be under the control of Government, subject to redemption. Then, Mr. Sumner thinks, the Government will be able to refund the entire debt in a 4½ per cent. bond, insuring a further annual decrease of interest of nearly ten millions, making a total annual reduction of twenty-one and a half millions. Meanwhile the amount of the funded debt that falls under the control of the Secretary previous to 1872, Mr. Sumner is of the opinion that the policy of the necessity of the future will have become so firmly established that we can refund the entire amount of our optional 6 per cent. debt, 7-30s, 7-10s, 6s option, in the same way as provided for in his bill. We quote entire what Mr. Sumner says about the national banks:

In the process of financial reconstruction which have caused the failure of banks, which have already gone so much. The uniform currency which they supply throughout the country commends them to our care. Two things must be done for the national banks: first, their bonds deposited by them with the Government must be reduced in interest, and, second, their circulation must be extended, so as to supply much-needed facilities, especially at the West and South.

The extension of bank notes from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000, which I propose, will extend the banking system where it is now needed. This alone is a boon. How long the Senate debated alone is a boon. How long the Senate debated this question at the last session without any practical result cannot be forgotten. That debate certifies to the necessity of this extension. The proposition I offer shows how it may be accomplished and how it may be beneficent. The requirement from all the banks of new four per cent. bonds, to be sold at par, for such bonds issued and to be issued would absorb $62,500,000 of the national debt. Adding to this amount the withdrawal of $1 of greenbacks for each additional dollar of notes issued, we gain for the existing greenbacks, thus quietly and without any appreciable contraction performing an impediment for special payments. Naturally, as by a process of gestation, will the interest be accomplished. It will come and nobody can prevent it.

—The New York *Tribune* has its mind made up on one financial point. It declares with great emphasis in Saturday's issue: "We believe in free banking—that is, in establishing general laws under which the business of banking shall be as free as that of trade is now, that Congress should do in our judgment, is—to require ample, unquestionable security for all bank issues, and then let banks, like grist mills or furnaces, be established wherever they may be."

—The supply of loanable means in this market has greatly increased of late, and we find that the banks and private discount houses are taking all the really good paper offered them. Rates are ruling firm at 9 to 12 per cent.

—Local stocks do not show much change. It is, indeed, difficult to give correct current quotations. Many private transactions are made at prices not reported, but supposed to be under the bidding ruling at the time. Since the coupon for January has been paid, All-gheny Valley bonds have been transferred, only in small lots now and then changing owners. The price of ex-coupon is about 70, and commission, which is up to the price before established with the six months interest on. Some business only for Pittsburg Stock is made at about 18. Columbia oil stock is dull, and little offering.

The course of the Government market to-day shows very light changes from last evening's closing prices. The predominating feeling is in favor of higher prices. The purchases of the Treasury are much reduced the supply of bonds on the market. Many of the present holders have refused five per cent. above the present figures, and think that the future purchases of the Government for the Sinking Fund will again advance the figures even above the highest point touched.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	117½	117½	117½
U. S. Bonds '62	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '64	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds '65	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, new issue	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Currency 6s	121½	121½	121½

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 84 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of leading stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 17, 1870.	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:30	3:00
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
New York Central	102	102½	102½	102½	102½
Erie	22½	23	23	23	23
Harlem	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½
Hudson	94	94½	94½	94½	94½
Mich. Central		89½	89½		
Mich. Southern	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Illinois Central	140	140½	140½	140½	140½
Cleve. and Pitts.	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago and North.	73½	73½	74	74	74
Rock Island	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
St. Paul	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
do preferred	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Tol. and Wabash	54½	53½	53½	53½	53½
Ft. Wayne	87½	88	88	88	88
Chicago and Alton	104	104	104	104	104
Ohio and Miss.	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Western U. Tel.	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Pacific Mail	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Adams Express	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
American M. U. Ex.	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
United States Ex.	48	48	48	48	48
Merchants' Union Ex.					

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stock on the regular list, on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 18, 1870.

The oil market yesterday was dull—no life whatever—yet prices remain unchanged—for crude 12½c, and refined 30½c for January delivery. Futures could be sold at prices ranging from 30½@32½c, according to the time they would have to run, but it is difficult to find sellers at these figures. We have no sales reported.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 17, 12 M.—Dull. Prices unchanged.

OIL CITY, January 17.—Market has slightly advanced; this afternoon 94 55, and even 94 70 paid on lower creek, quotable at 94 80@4 85.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 11:30 A. M.—Market opens quiet with very little demand and nothing offering; January 30½c bid; March and June, 31c bid. Crude 15½c bulk.

OIL CITY, January 17, 2:00 P. M.—Market quiet and firm and sales at 94 60.

TIDIOUTE, January 17, 2:00 P. M.—Market quiet at about 91 90@2 05.

OIL CITY, P.A., January 17, 2:30 P. M.—Market firm at 94 80@4 90.

TITUSVILLE, January 17.—Market firm; prices nominally 94 50@4 65, with no transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 5 P. M.—Market quiet; prices firm and steady; offerings very light and buyers not in the least anxious. January 30½@ February 30½@31c; March 30½@31c; February to June 31½c asked, no bid. Crude 15½c bulk. 2,500 bbls January 30½c; 2,000 bbls January, 120 test, at 31½c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

W. Bartle	350
J. J. Palmer	50
Total	400

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 90 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, MONDAY EVENING, January 17, 1870.

CATTLE—The market the past week has been one of the dullest reported for a long time. One week ago drovers thought that the bottom had fell out, and for some days past they were certain it had on cattle and hogs. Sheep were not so much of a drag but prices lower. On Monday morning of last week the cattle pens were well supplied, and on that day, Tuesday and Wednesday the trains came in all heavily loaded with stock, and the city was with buyers all the time that they still come, and so they held off and bought but little until Thursday, and by that time holders had tired of feeding and were willing to come down some in prices of cattle, and cattle were sold for less than they would have brought last fall, when feeding commenced on corn. This was especially the case with second and third class beef cattle, and stock steers were as low as at any time last fall in this market. On Saturday, though sales and shipments East, the yards were nearly bare, and prices reported for the coming week, but no doubt there will be enough to supply the home demand. Prices can be reported down from those ruling one week ago from 25@50 ₩ cwt.

To-day at noon there were in the pens 35 cars of cattle, and nothing doing. We quote prices as follows:

Good to extra steers of 1,200 to 1,500 lbs av... 6 25@7 00
Decent to fair steers of 1,100 to 1,200 lbs... 6 25@7 25
Fair mixed lots of 1,000 to 1,050 lbs av... 5 50@5 75
Cows, stags and bulls of 800 to 1,000 lbs... 4 00@5 25
Smooth stock steers of 800 to 1,000 lbs... 4 75@5 50

At these prices, the market is dull.

HOGS—The market the past week has been almost a no market. The Philadelphia buyers were able to get all the hogs they wanted on commission, and consequently that hunted than to buy, as prices were on the decline for the past two weeks, and the time could buy for less at their firms had more or less hogs coming in every day from Chicago, and they report that there is such an amount of dressed hogs coming forward from the west, to New York, that has to be sold at such reduced rates that they cannot purchase live hogs and ship to compete with the dressed hog market, especially in such warm weather as at present, when they have to be sold no odds the price.

It is almost impossible to give at present correct prices as there has been so few selling. There are hogs in the pens that have been there over two weeks waiting a rise in prices for the past week, but they have been all the time, and the weather almost as warm as May, when they were taken off. Sales of 1,000 lbs at $10 per cwt, and one lot at $10 50 ₩ cwt, but these were the prices ruling. All grades are seven fifty 50c on the cwt.

We quote the market inactive at $9 00@9 75 for Philadelphia and New York hogs, common to best. 8 25@8 75 ₩ cwt. Stock hogs not wanted.

There were in the pens at noon to-day 50 car loads.

The sales for the past week as shown by the scale books kept by John G. Imhoff, weighmaster, were the following:

	Hogs.
Monday, Jan. 10	2,760
Tuesday, Jan. 11	2,264
Wednesday, Jan. 12	728
Thursday, Jan. 13	1,491
Friday, Jan. 14	242
Saturday, Jan. 15	0
Total for week	6,294

SHEEP.—The run of sheep the past week was large, and the quality was fair, and all sold off at about the figures as ruled the previous week, but at the close on Saturday there was left in the pens unsold. During the week Erianger & Hirsh, Philadelphia, bought 4,000 head, at prices ranging from 3c for common to fair, and 4c for good, 3½@4c ₩ cwt., good 94 lbs sheep; mostly at $4 00@5 00 ₩ cwt.

There were in the yards to-day at noon only sheep to sell, in all 1,200, and all sold off by noon. Sheep weighing from 100 to 120 lbs at $5 50@6 00
Sheep weighing from 90 to 100 lbs at... 5 00@5 50
Sheep weighing from 80 to 90 lbs at... 4 50@5 00
Sheep weighing from 70 to 80 lbs at... 3 50@4 00

Some few sold at a shade above as fine as any in the market this year, were sold, as will be seen from the sales below, by Henry Miller, Pittsburgh, at $5 25@5 75 ₩ cwt., to Henry Miller, of Philadelphia, to still further fatten.

From J. H. Graysox, Esq. we have the following shipments East for the week ending January 8, 1870:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Monday, Jan 10	209	2,460	16	
Tuesday, Jan 11	865	2,041	3,327	17
Wednesday Jan 12	757	1,755	3,271	31
Thursday Jan 13	1,733	5,470	32	
Friday, Jan 14	1,345	1,133	3,868	193
Saturday, Jan 15	285	3,069	474	78
Total	4,166	12,005	18,879	278
For week ending January 8	3,994	19,853	24,072	308

SALES.

The following are the sales of cattle, hogs and sheep reported for the past week with prices:

CATTLE

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
De Lone		20	20,000	$5 95
Holmes, L. & G.	Williams	19	17,000	5 75
Holmes, L. & G.		23	17,380	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Rosegger	17	14,280	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Rosegger	17	14,690	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Kenny	17	14,190	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Kenny	4	4,200	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Rosegger	1	900	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Mowatry	1	1,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Wall	15	13,500	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Ury	15	13,050	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter	15	13,650	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter	15	12,660	5 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter	1	1,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter	54	48,200	5 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter	21	18,270	5 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Thos. Wooten	29	26,100	5 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Wall	19	17,290	5 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Clifford	5	4,500	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Clifford	20	18,000	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Clifford	30	22,500	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Judd	7	6,300	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Judd	7	5,460	4 60
Holmes, L. & G.	Kelly	21	19,950	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Kelly	18	17,460	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Kelly	16	15,200	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Kelly	16	17,280	5 65
Holmes, L. & G.	McCauley	11	10,450	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	McCauley	11	1,100	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Reiger	20	19,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Reiger	20	19,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Agnew & Co.	1	1,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Bender	1	1,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Bender	1	1,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Bender	1	1,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Auil	2	2,800	4 60
Holmes, L. & G.	Auil	2	2,800	4 60
Holmes, L. & G.	Wise & W.	22	20,900	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Wise & W.	21	19,950	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Kelly	17	17,170	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Kelly	16	16,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Kelly	16	17,280	5 65
Holmes, L. & G.	McCauley	11	1,100	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	McCauley	11	10,450	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Reiger	20	19,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Reiger	20	19,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Agnew & Co.	1	1,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Bender	1	1,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Bender	1	1,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Bender	1	1,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Auil	2	2,800	4 60
Holmes, L. & G.	Auil	2	2,800	4 60
Holmes, L. & G.	Wise & W.	22	20,900	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Wise & W.	21	19,950	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Kelly	17	17,170	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Kelly	16	16,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Kelly	16	17,280	5 65
Holmes, L. & G.	McCauley	11	1,100	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	McCauley	11	10,450	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Reiger	20	19,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Reiger	20	19,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Agnew & Co.	1	1,000	5 00
Smith & Rice	James Auil	1	1,000	4 60
Smith & Rice	James Auil	1	1,000	4 60
Smith & Rice	James Auil	1	1,000	4 60
Smith & Rice	James Auil	1	1,000	4 60
Orr & Williams	James Auil	1	920	4 50
Orr & Williams	James Auil	1	920	4 50

HOGS

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	Huff & Kerwin	18	21,220	5 00
Hedges & T.	John Hartzog	21	24,150	5 00
Hedges & T.	J. Chatfield	91	114,160	5 00
Hedges & T.	Peter Kinney	1	1,200	5 00
Hedges & T.	O'R Kennedy	4	5,120	5 00
Hedges & T.	Wall	1	1,200	5 00
Hedges & T.	Orr C & C	17	18,700	5 00
Hedges & T.	Orr C & C	17	18,700	5 00
Hedges & T.	Wm. McKeon	14	14,000	5 00
Hedges & T.	Wm. McKeon	11	11,000	5 00
Hedges & T.	Geo. Gooding	17	22,950	5 00
Hedges & T.	Geo. Gooding	1	1,350	5 00
Hedges & T.	M. Farmin	15	17,250	5 00
Hedges & T.	Wm. Gooding	1	1,350	5 00
Hedges & T.	W. Magruder	8	9,120	5 00
Hedges & T.	W. Magruder	8	9,120	5 00
Hedges & T.	Hanawood & B.	1	1,150

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The Commercial Up Town.

Mr. C. E. Linke, the faithful carrier of the COMMERCIAL in a portion of the upper wards and Minersville, will hereafter deliver the paper in that entire district. Subscribers will continue to pay him as usual, and if any subscriber should fail to receive his paper under the new arrangement, the omission will be promptly corrected by leaving word at the counting room.

The Commercial in Sligo and Temperanceville.

Messrs. Weaver Bros., two enterprising and attentive young men, have now the exclusive agency for the COMMERCIAL in the boroughs of Temperanceville and Sligo, and they will promptly deliver it by carriers every morning in those places. They will continue their canvass for subscribers, and, in the meantime, if any persons who have not been called upon by the former carrier do not get their paper, they will be promptly served on leaving notice at Weaver Bro.'s news depot, near Dorrington's feed store, Temperanceville, or at the COMMERCIAL counting room, Fifth avenue.

RESIGNED.—Officer Joseph Chambers, of the Mayor's police, has resigned.

THE Pennsylvania Annual Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, will convene in Newville, Cumberland county, on Thursday, the 20th instant. Bishop Weaver will preside.

A BAD SMASH.—A large plate glass window, in the new store at the corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny, was blown out by the wind, yesterday, and smashed to atoms. It was worth $150.

AN INSANE PERSON.—An insane man, who gave his name as Edward Ryan, was arrested at the Point at ten o'clock last night, for acting in a disorderly manner. He resisted the officers all in his power, and it required five of them to convey him to the lock-up.

REMEMBER.—A number of extensive iron mills in the city, that suspended operations before the holidays, resumed operations yesterday morning. It is hardly possible that another suspension of operations will occur until the hot weather arrives.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John Bristow, of the Chicago *Workingman's Advocate*, is now in this city on business connected with that paper. He is a very agreeable gentleman, and we commend him to the favorable consideration of those of our citizens upon whom he may have occasion to call.

BURGLARY IN ALLEGHENY.—On Sunday night the office of Mr. James McBrier, lumber dealer, corner of Sandusky street and North alley, was entered by burglars, who made an unsuccessful attempt to force open the safe. The lock was damaged so that the safe could not be opened with the key. The thieves got nothing for their trouble.

A "MYSTERY" SOLVED.—W. B. Dean, whose "mysterious disappearance" from the St. Nicholas Hotel, some time, created quite a momentary sensation, has turned up as a United States soldier at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory. It is not worth while for the community to become excited over half the mysterious disappearances of the present day.

A THUNDER STORM.—One of the peculiarities of this peculiar winter was a thunder storm yesterday forenoon. The thunder, although not long continued, was very loud, and attracted universal attention. Rain fell copiously during the greater portion of the day, and although the atmosphere was quite mild up till midnight, a change to frost was generally expected.

FAST BOYS.—Alderman Irwin, of Allegheny, was visited yesterday afternoon by Jacob Madera, of Ohio township, who made information against John Lynch and four others for malicious mischief and surety of the peace. Mr. Madera states that on Saturday evening, the boys threw stones against his house breaking several windows, and threatened to do him serious injury. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

ALMOST A FIRE.—Officer John Hood, on duty on First avenue, discovered, at about half past eleven o'clock on Saturday night, a fire in a building next to Douglass & English's boiler yard, on First avenue, between Market and Ferry streets. Willing to strike an early alarm, officer Hood broke open the door of the building, and by the use of a few buckets of water extinguished the flames, thus preventing a disastrous fire.

IS HE HERE?—Chief of Police Hague yesterday received a letter from the Chief of Police of Newark, New Jersey, Mr. A. J. Clark, asking for information concerning a man named Cole, a photographer, of the firm of Aldy & Cole. The letter contained a description of the individual named, and also stated that there was a charge of embezzlement against him there. The question Chief Hague desires to be solved is, Is he here? Who can answer?

LAND SLIDE.—On Fifth avenue, above Soho, Fourteenth ward, yesterday morning, a land slide occurred, two large trees that stood on an embankment along side of the road being washed out of their places and thrown down. The wires of the Firm Telegraph were also broken, and the street and railway track covered with mud. The trees also fell across the railway track, and it was some time before the cars of the Oakland railway were running through. No other damage was done.

BLACKSMITH SHOP ENTERED.—On Sunday night the blacksmith and wagon making shop of R. X. Lay, located on the corner of Virgin and Cherry alleys, was entered, and two hammers and other goods to the value of fourteen dollars and fifty cents carried off. Mr. Lay, from information received, suspected Wm. Oliver of the Diett, against whom he made an information for malicious mischief and larceny before Alderman McMasters. A warrant was issued.

HORSE STOLEN.—On Friday night or early Saturday morning, two horses, a carriage and wagon were stolen from the premises of James Aten, in Moon township, and two other horses supposed to have been taken from the vicinity of Shoustown, were left in their stead. The thieves drove to Guy's Mill, where they stole some turkeys belonging to Mr. Grey. They were next traced to McCluskey's, where they stole some feed, but nothing further was known of them up till Saturday night.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.—In alluding to the fire in a Sewickley house now being built by Mr. C. McKnight, we stated that it was caused by a defective flue. This was an error. We have since learned that the fire started in the main hall and was entirely confined to the wood work of the staircase leading. It originated from a grate fixed up temporarily for the purpose of drying the plaster and not having the usual tile deadening. The damage amounted to less than five hundred dollars, and is now being repaired.

AN INGENIOUS ROBBER.—Saturday evening two young men entered the shoe store of John Lapp, on Webster avenue, above Logan street, one of them having previously ordered a pair of boots. The boots were finished, and the customer having no stockings, he was furnished with a pair by the proprietor. He then put one of the boots on, but immediately told the proprietor that it pinched him terribly, and asked for a thinner stocking. Mr. Lapp stepped into an adjoining room to get the desired article, when the young man jerked on the other boot and decamped. The boots were worth eight or ten dollars.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—MAN KILLED.—A man named John D. McClelland, aged thirty-five years, employed as a brakeman on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, was thrown from a moving freight train at 4 P. M. yesterday at Frankston station, Twenty-third ward, run over and instantly killed. His remains were brought to the city last evening, the Coroner notified and a jury empanneled. The Inquest then adjourned to meet at the office of the Coroner at half past ten o'clock this morning. Deceased was a married man, and resided in Connellsville, Pa. He had been in the employ of the Railroad Company only a month. The wheels of the moving train passed over his left leg near the thigh crushing it terribly.

An Insane Boy.

Last evening Lieutenant Gordon was called to arrest Michael Brady, a lad fourteen years of age, who resided with his parents in Cherry alley. The lad has been deranged for a number of years, but heretofore has been quiet and peaceful. Last evening he became suddenly violent and acted so outrageously that his mother had to call an officer for assistance, fearful that if she did not, he would work some injury by his wild, demoniac conduct. He will likely be sent to Dixmont to-day.

List of Unsatisfiable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Miss Anna Cubbage, Steubenville, Ohio	3c.
Miss Lena Hoge, Millwood, Pa	3c.
Col. Theo Hyatt, Chester, Pa	3c.
Phillip Kenny, St. Clair Colledge, Md	3c.
Martin Larce, Easton, Pa	3c.
J. C. Phillips, McKeesport, Pa	3c.
Wm. Powell, Bochanon, Pa	3c.
James Watseu, Boston, Mass	3c.
Mrs. Chas. Westengade, Cincinnati, Ohio	2c.

Anna Dickinson's Lecture This Evening.

This evening Miss Anna Dickinson will deliver her lecture on "Whited Sepulchres," at the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Young Mens' Library Lecture Committee. The lecture, as many of our readers are aware from having read extracts from it, has reference solely to polygamy as practiced by Brigham Young and his apostles in Utah. Miss Dickinson, of course, treats her subject in its fullest and broadest scope, and discusses it with that snap and vim for which she is distinguished. Curiosity will attract many to the Academy to hear Miss Dickinson's views on this peculiar subject.

Bold Robbery.

Shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon a remarkably bold robbery was perpetrated at the well known jewelry establishment of Messrs. Orr & McConaby, corner of Federal and Water street, Allegheny City. During the temporary absence of the proprietors, a little boy alone being in the store, an adroit thief entered the store, walked to one of the cases and extracted six elegant watches, four silver and two gold ones. The boy was seated in the rear of the store, and knew nothing of the robbery until Mr. Conaby came in, some few minutes after its occurrence. Information has been given to Mayor Gallow's police, and although there is but little clue to work upon, the offender may be apprehended.

Meeting of the Allegheny Poor Directors.

The Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City held a meeting yesterday afternoon, in the office of Mr. McConnigle, City Hall, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

All the Directors, Messrs. Brown, Gerst and Murdock, were present.

The meeting was organized by calling Col. Geo. Gerst to the chair, and electing Mr. A. Gennigle, Secretary.

The President then announced the object of the meeting, and the election was then proceeded with. The following is the result:

D. F. Johnston was elected Steward at the Farm.

Dr. John Hamilton, City Physician.

David McFerron, Treasurer.

Mr. Murdock moved that, on account of the efficiency of Mrs. D. T. Johnston, in keeping the house in order for the past three years, a warrant of $200 be drawn in her favor. Carried.

Mr. Murdock also moved that a warrant of $25 each be drawn in favor of Revs. Lehman and Cunningham for services rendered at the house, the former in German and the latter in English. Carried.

On motion adjourned.

THE INGALLS-WALL FORGERY CASE.

The Hearing Before Alderman Neeper.—Statement of the Prosecutor, Mr. N. P. Duffy.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of Monday morning, you give a brief account of the arrest of A. Ingalls and C. F. Wall, on a charge of forgery, and you also notice the fact that "the parties entered bail for a hearing" before Alderman Neeper. There are some other matters, in connection with this case, which I think ought to be made public. There was another party to this forgery, a man named McWilliams, and who was not arrested, but who might have been, had the Alderman done as I wished him to do—that is, deputized me to serve the warrant, or place it in the hands of an officer, several of whom could have been readily obtained. This man, Mc-Williams, I have no doubt, was as guilty as the others, as he went around the townships, getting the name of Ingalls, and getting men to agree to sell the patent grain drill. I was not ten rods from the Alderman's office, and in my sight, when I urged the magistrate to let me have the warrant, but he declined, saying he could not deputize me. Neither would he arrest McWilliams himself, as he had previously arrested the first two, nor would he send a constable for him. In this way he escaped.

In regard to the other two defendants, they were no sooner in the magistrate's custody than he proposed to accommodate them with the office of a well known attorney, whom he characterized as the "first lawyer in the country." He actually went with Ingalls to the lawyer's office, and soon after, they returned and had a consultation in the back room. After this consultation, his attorney came out to Wall and identified him.

The forgery was clearly proved by James Edmundson, upon whom many of the forged notes had been drawn. As there was no escape from the force of this testimony, the defendants had to be held to bail. The notes I saw over $40,000 worth of notes of the same character, which I believe to be forged, and informed the Alderman, the bail was fixed at the trifling sum of $500 each! The notes were not called for a hearing, it will be seen whether they will answer or not.

There is another fact, in connection with this case, which I wish to make public. After the resulting was over, and after the parties had been held to bail, Alderman Neeper followed me to the door, told me *there was no bail in the case*, and that I had better make it up, letting the defendant (Ingalls) pay the costs. I told him I would not do that—that I would see it through—and if there was nothing in it, I would make nothing out of it.

The fact is apparent and palpable that these men have been going through the country, victimizing many of our best farmers, and have through fraud obtained their notes to the amount of thousands of dollars. Their plan was this: Representing themselves as agents for one of the best grain drills in the country, they approached a well-to-do farmer, generally when they knew his wife was present, and proposed to make him their sub-agent for the township—agreeing to send him a certain number of drills, to be at their depot at ——, which the sub agent was to sell at seventy dollars—before being delivered—by the two sets of blanks, the largest of which was a power of attorney for the sub-agent to sell; and the other, a blank order for a certain number of drills. Ingalls filled these out in presence of such, alleging that he must have duplicates of each contract, and of each order for drills. The form of the "order," and of the "notes," is precisely similar and Mr. Edmundson stated, under oath, that if his signature was genuine, it had been fraudulently obtained—that he never promised such note and never knowingly signed it. He further swore that Wall, whose name appears as a witness to the signature, never put his pen to paper while in the house to his knowledge, so far as I have seen, was witnessed by Wall, which goes to establish the fact of fraud.

On Tuesday, the 11th instant, McWilliams (who was Ingalls when at Mr. Edmundson's) came to the house for the purpose of buying horses and buggies for the Pittsburgh market, and to sell drills, &c. They first proposed to pay me in notes, and showed me those of the other two accountists—Westmoreland and Washington. They selected two horses, top buggy, harness, when I told them the price was $400. I was to meet them next morning at nine o'clock, to have trying it. They met by appointment at the Court House, they requesting me to say that the Prothonotary, Mr. Walter, was absent, but that his wife would be pleased to see Mr. Walter, and he said he knew several of them personally, and counted for their reliability. Ingalls proceeded to the office of Mr. Gill, my attorney, who knew some of the parties, and pronounced the notes all right. He advised me to be sure—first, as to the identity of Mr. Ingalls; second that the signatures to the notes were genuine; third, that the names not already vouched for were those of good and substantial men. Mr. Gill was left to examine the docket, and I, in the absence of an officer, several of whom could have been readily obtained. This man, Mc-Williams, I have no doubt, was as guilty as the others, as he went around the townships, getting the name of Ingalls, and getting men to agree to sell the patent grain drill. I was not ten rods from the Alderman's office, and in my sight, when I urged the magistrate to let me have the warrant, but he declined, saying he could not deputize me. Neither would he arrest McWilliams himself, as he had previously arrested the first two, nor would he send a constable for him. In this way he escaped.

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When I first talked of seeing some of the parties whose names were signed to the notes, I was told by Ingalls that I might as well give up, as being that he would rather I would keep my stock than to run the risk and suspicions of the parties named; that he had sold some $7,000 worth of these notes already, and had from $27,000 to $30,000 more, which he intended to sell before the men would find out that their notes were selling around the country. I told him I was not dealing for fun, but for business, and could not afford to trifle my time. He said he would rather give me a thousand dollars cash, and let me keep my stock, than have it go out to the country that he was selling the notes. I refused to take his money, telling him that I would do business honestly, and that I would stand a better chance to make up my loss from the honest farmers who have been, or are likely to be cheated by these sharpers.

These notes can be seen at the office of Mr. Gill, on Fifth avenue. Any person wishing to see them can also find them at the corner of Water street and Middle alley, Allegheny City.

N. P. DUFFY.

SAD CALAMITY.

A Man Drives a Horse and Cart into the Allegheny River, and Both Man and Horse are Drowned.

About five o'clock last evening, a man named Wm. John McCutcheon, who follows the occupation of a carter, drove his horse and cart into the Allegheny river, at the foot of Twenty-second street, Pittsburgh, and into a place used for watering his horse and washing the mud off his cart. A short distance from the bank, the horse got into deep water, and in endeavoring to swim, either fainting or getting into deep water. The latter seems to have been the case, for the cart soon began to sink, and McCutcheon, who was seated in it, fell off, and being caught in the current, was carried out into the river. He was soon carried far out into the stream. The murky house made several vain endeavors to save Timothy, rising once or twice entirely above the water, but finally sinking exhausted and rising no more.

So sudden was the calamity that persons on shore who witnessed it, could not realize the true position of affairs until the poor man had disappeared, and the current of the stream. Darkness had now settled in most completely, but as there was a soft mellow light reflected from the sky, the persons on shore discernible clutching to a log and drifting rapidly down the river. Efforts for help were also heard, but none could be extended him, and as it grew darker he was lost sight of, though his voice was still heard faintly above the echo of the raging waters. Persons passing over the Mechanics' street bridge aver that they heard him passing under the bridge and it is supposed he still had hold of the piece of drift wood on which he was first seen to take refuge when he was carried out into the stream. At all events that was the last seen or heard of him and it is supposed, of course, that he perished. McCutcheon resided in the Fifth ward, was unmarried, we believe, and about twenty-four years of age.

ALLEGHENY CITY OFFICES.

Meeting of the Republican Caucus.—The Nominees—The City Printing.

The Republican members of the Allegheny Councils met last night at seven and a half o'clock, in caucus, for the purpose of nominating officers, for the various positions to be filled at its regular meeting this evening. The caucus attracted a very large attendance of the candidates, with scores of their friends, being present.

The following is a list of its nominees:

Controller, Wm. M. Porter.

Treasurer, D. McFerron.

Solicitor, Wm. B. Rogers.

Engineer, Charles Davis.

Superintendent of Water Works, Wm. Paul.

Street Commissioner, Thomas Megraw.

Assessor of Water Rents, David Cornelius.

Assessor of City Taxes, R. E. Hay.

Clerk of Markets, Duncan Dallas.

Chief Engineer Fire Department, J. E. Crow.

Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph, L. Mc'Cutcheon.

Weigh Master at Diamond Scales, G. P. McNulty.

Weigh Master at Second Ward Scales, R. T. White.

Scale Inspector and Measurer of Wood and Bark—Christ. Ackerman.

Wharfmaster Eastern District—August Dunffier.

Wharfmaster Western District—S. B. Davis.

Board Measurers—First Ward, Robert Walter; Second Ward, Wm. Murdock; Third Ward, Jacob Foos; Fourth Ward, Andrew Davidson; Fifth Ward, Robert M. Park; Sixth Ward, Thos. H. Gibson; Seventh Ward, Jr. Wall; Eighth Ward, John McDowell, Wm. Oakley.

Official Papers in the English Language—*Gazette* and *Mail*.

Official Paper in the German Language—*Freiheit's Freund*.

Janitor of City Hall—Joseph Marshall.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, January 17, 1870:

C. H. Love to Chas. Woodhouse, May 7, 1868; 123 by 135 feet, in South Fayette township.....$500

Emery Gleason to Hiram Landis; November 22, 1869; 25 by 46 feet on Madison avenue, Allegheny.....$2,000

Jacob Laner to Philip Kountz; January 14, 1870; 20 by 58 feet on Magee street, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

Eberhart Muizer to James L. Forsaith; December 1, 1858; 24 by 100 feet on Harris street, Seventeenth ward.....$1,600

Samuel Garrison's heirs to James L. Forsaith; July 30, 1866; 96 by 100 feet on Butler street, Eighteenth ward.....$600

James N. Cochran to Brown & Cochran; January 12, 1870; 1 acre and 95 perches in Versailles township.....$8,000

Wm. Blakewell to Superior Iron Company; September 30, 1864; lots 11, 12 and 13, in partition of the estate of Wm. Bakewell, deceased, in McClure township.....$12,000

Sarah Ann Bailey to John G. Risher; January 12, 1870; 4 perches in Mifflin township.....$100

John Finley to George McCombs; January 12, 1867; 3 acres and 80 perches in Peebles township.....$262

John Tomer to George McCombs; August 26, 1868; lot 2, in Bellaire's plan, East Liberty.....$4,300

Hugh Jamison to Sarah Ann Boren; January 14, 1870; lot in Penn township.....$750

Jas. R. Murray to Jas. E. Hill; May 31, 1869; 10 lots on Thirty-first street, Pittsburgh.....$9,000

Hill Burgwin to John Stillrich; August 14, 1869; 20 by 68 feet on Joseph street, East Birmingham.....$1,100

Gas in Allegheny.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Can you inform me why it is that we cannot have the gas burning in the streets of Allegheny, even on very dark nights. For instance, the evening of January 12, 1870, was very dark and not a single lamp was lit on Federal street, or the upper part of the city. Is it to save the gas company, or do the authorities believe in moonshine when it is cloudy? If you can throw any light on the subject, you will confer a favor on

CITIZEN.

THE OIL INTEREST.

Another Adjourned Meeting of the Petroleum Association—Adoption of a Contract Providing for the Sale of Oil By Weight—Election of an Inspector of Refined Oils.

Another adjourned meeting of the Petroleum Association was held at ten o'clock, yesterday (Monday) morning, in Room No. 4 Dalzell's building, corner of Duquesne Way and Eighth street, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed on Saturday last to confer with the committee of the New York Petroleum Board, in reference to the form of oil contracts.

The President being absent, Mr. Wm. Frew was called to the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Brooks, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which was approved.

THE SALE OF OIL BY WEIGHT.

Mr. Forsythe, from the above mentioned committee, submitted a report accompanied by the form of contract fixing the weight instead of gallons, and regulating the same at from three hundred and twenty to three hundred and seventy pounds, the gross weight not to exceed three hundred and ninety pounds.

Mr. Morgan moved to lay the report on the table.

Mr. Waring moved as an amendment that the report be considered *seriatim*. The amendment was carried.

Mr. Forsythe again read the contract and after some desultory discussion and a few trifling alterations, the face of it was adopted.

The conditions on the back of the contract, from one to nine both inclusive, were then adopted, the seventh condition being slightly amended before it passed.

The following is the form of contract and indorsement as agreed upon:

PITTSBURGH, ——

Sold for account of——, to ——

——bbls. of refined petroleum, averaging in gross weight, not less than 320 lbs. nor more than 330 lbs. color to be standard white, or better, burning test 110 degrees fire proof or upwards; delivered in warehouse at Philadelphia, accessible for shipping, in prime shipping order, between the —— and —— days' inclusive. It is expressly understood that the seller has the right and privilege of delivering the refined oil, stipulated in this contract on either of the last three days of the above specified time, subject to the conditions printed on back of the contract for the option of time), to be paid for at the rate of —— per gallon, or six and one-half pence, cash; no charge for barrels, tares to be actual. Should delivery be required before the maturity of this contract, —— days' notice shall be given by the —— to the —— which must be within the time above specified.

BROKERS.

The conditions, when are printed on the back of the foregoing form, are in substance: Presentations of invoice, weigher's return, certificate of inspection of the oil, and an order on the warehouse constitute a delivery on the contract. The oil to be weighed by sworn and disinterested weighers; weigher's return to be valid, if dated over four regular days after the time of delivery; barrels and oil to be weighed by the half pound; buyers may examine or test the oil, and an order on the warehouse constitute a delivery on the contract. Presentations of invoice, weigher's return, certificate of inspection of the oil, and an order on the warehouse constitute a delivery on the contract. The oil to be weighed by sworn and disinterested weighers; weigher's return to be valid, if dated over four regular days after the time of delivery; barrels and oil to be weighed by the half pound; buyers may examine or test the oil, and an order on the whole or part of the lot delivered, and also the barrels, which shall be indelibly marked on the buyers within three days after delivery, and tested on completion of the barrels by the manufacturers' art. The facilities of the firm enable them to produce an unlimited quantity of the finest window glass. This is a great advantage to the workmen employed in the glass staining department, who, in addition to the superior quality of material placed at their hand, experience no difficulty in obtaining pieces of such as the glass stainer who depends upon the manufacturer would find it impossible to finish, owing to his limited facilities. Thus the unobstructed operations of the *glass manufacturing and glass staining establishment* accomplishes as much in twenty-four hours as would employ four in ordinary weeks. The greater portion of all the fine stained and enameled English glass imported into this country is produced in a similar manner, being the product of glass manufacturing and glass staining establishments. The stained, ground and enameled glass made by Messrs. Pegg, Zellers & Duff will compare favorably with anything imported from England. The designs are beautiful, faultless in execution, the colors perfect in tone, and the general effect such as cannot be obtained where the glass stainers are restricted in their operations. The firm are also engaged in the manufacture of ribbed or corrugated glass for green houses, hot beds, reflectors, skylights and office windows.

"China and the Chinese."

On Thursday evening next, at the Academy of Music, Mr. C. C. Coffin will deliver the next lecture of the course before the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Coffin has won an enviable reputation under the *nom de plume* of "Carleton," under which signature he has achieved a wide celebrity as a writer. As a lecturer he is no less successful, and wherever he appears, he is greeted with large and delighted audiences. On his previous appearances here he has met with unqualified success, and our people will be glad to welcome him again.

His subject for Thursday evening is a taking one, and one that is commanding the largest interest throughout the country at the present time. "China and the Chinese Question in America," is a topic that challenges the attention and thought of even the most careless. "Carleton" will deal with it in a most entertaining, as well as instructive manner. Experience and large observation have fitted him to deal with it in the best manner. We would state that season tickets entitle the holders to admission to the lecture on Thursday evening, and that of Mrs. Cady Stanton, which is to follow.

Attempt to Pass a Forged Check.

Yesterday forenoon an attempt was made to pass a forged check upon the Allegheny Trust Company, in the Diamond, Allegheny. The check was for ninety-four dollars, and purported to have been drawn by James McIntyre & Co., in favor of Thomas Adams. It was presented to the cashier of the bank, Mr. William Hamilton, but as soon as he took it in his hands, being well acquainted with Mr. McBrier's signature, he knewit to be a forgery. The check was presented by a colored man, who claimed to be the person in whose favor the check had been drawn. Mr. H. said he would require some person to identify him, and offered to accompany the colored man to John Finley to George McCombs; January 12, 1867; 3 acres and 80 perches in Peebles township.....$262

John Tomer to George McCombs; August 26, 1868; lot 2, in Bellaire's plan, East Liberty.....$4,300

Hugh Jamison to Sarah Ann Boren; January 14, 1870; lot in Penn township.....$750

Jas. R. Murray to Jas. E. Hill; May 31, 1869; 10 lots on Thirty-first street, Pittsburgh.....$9,000

Hill Burgwin to John Stillrich; August 14, 1869; 20 by 68 feet on Joseph street, East Birmingham.....$1,100

Gas in Allegheny.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Can you inform me why it is that we cannot have the gas burning in the streets of Allegheny, even on very dark nights. For instance, the evening of January 12, 1870, was very dark and not a single lamp was lit on Federal street, or the upper part of the city. Is it to save the gas company, or do the authorities believe in moonshine when it is cloudy? If you can throw any light on the subject, you will confer a favor on

CITIZEN.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

At the opening of Court, the case of Thomas Wittaker, indicted for perjury, was resumed. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Frederick Quigg, charged with false pretenses, was discharged on payment of costs, a *nolle pros.* having been entered.

Christ. Baker, of McKeesport, was tried for selling liquor on a minor named Shields. The case "broke down" because of the absence of Shields, but the jury directed defendant to pay the costs.

The case of Henry Fritz, charged with assault and battery upon Peter Folger, was settled upon payment of cost by defendant.

Patrick McLaren was found guilty on charge of larceny, and was sentenced to the Work House for thirty days.

The Court ran out of business at two o'clock and adjourned until this morning. The jury trials will be concluded to-morrow.

District Court—Judge Hampton

James Tilby vs. John T. Shane. Action for rent. The jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $125 50.

The next case was that of James Irwin vs. John S. Shaffer and James Blunden. This was an action in replevin for household furniture. Jury out.

J. J. & W. R. Troy vs owners of steamboat Fair Play. This was a libel on the vessel to recover for coal sold and delivered. Jury out.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

164. McClurkan vs. Thompson.

51. McCullough vs. White.

42. Coal Bluff Mining Company vs. Wenona Coal Company.

64. Rees vs. Morrow.

82. Hill, Patterson & Co. vs. Baker & Hanlon.

86. Flinn vs. Graham.

105. Grier & Boyd vs. Tomlinson & Co.

106. Smith vs. Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Company.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

Charles P. Stright vs. James Buchanan. This was a *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien. Jury out.

The Great Western Building and Loan Association, of Allegheny City, vs. Frank Keely and wife, was the next case taken up. This was a *scire facias sur* mortgage. On trial.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

DISORDERLY ON A STREET CAR.

Edward Brannan and Patrick Cunnius were arrested on Sunday evening for disorderly conduct in one of the Oakland railway cars. One of them threw a handy-slip and attacked the arresting officer, Mr. Walters, but the officer came out best, and succeeded in lodging them in the lock-up. This morning Mayor Brush fined the accused ten dollars and costs each.

ALLEGED WIFE BEATERS.

Officer Mulvaney yesterday afternoon arrested John Wholey, of the Twelfth ward, at the instance of his wife, who alleged that John had beaten her unmercifully. Her condition when the officer was called to make the arrest corroborated her assertions. Welsh was locked up, but his wife afterwards withdrew the charge against him and he was released.

John Brock and the Sixth ward are addicted to strong drink, was arrested yesterday on a warrant for disorderly conduct, on complaint of his wife. Brock has been guilty of the same before, and on several occasions has been fined for his misdemeanors. He promised to reform and do better, but invariably goes back on his saying and abuses his better-half terribly. A hearing in his case was to have been given at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, but he was too full for bail from his wife, and the hearing was postponed until this morning.

UNFORTUNATE BROTHERS.

Sunday evening three brothers, named Powers, were arrested by officers Hoyt and Geiston, for disorderly conduct, on Webster avenue. The prisoners, on being taken to the lock-up and the other two were endeavoring to get him home. The inebriated individual became contumacious and upon his refusing to go, they took him quiet, but he would not have to arrest him. This incensed the other two and they took a hand in that if the noisy fellow was arrested it would be necessary to arrest them also. Such an undertaking would, however, defy all attempts of the whole police force of the city and result in their safe incarceration, followed by the announced officer Geiston to his aid, and the two, by the use of a little persuasion of a forcible nature, arrested the trio of brothers and marched them in triumph to the lock-up. When last seen, Powers' left eye and the bridge of his nose was black and blue. Yesterday morning they paid their fines, however, that is to say, paid the fines and costs on each, which they paid and were released.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE.

Sunday night officers Mulvaney and Garber arrested two men for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, in the square at the corner of Penn and Canal street. On the way to the lock-up they were interfered with by an unknown man, who was arrested by Officer Garber, and below, watching an opportunity, broke away from the Lieutenant and escaped. Yesterday morning the other prisoners went to jail for twenty days each.

LARCENY OF MONEY.

James Harton, a young man employed at Bailey's coal works, and boarding at a house on Mt. Washington, was arrested yesterday at the instance of Mr. Bailey, charged with the crime of having stolen one hundred and nineteen dollars from a fellow boarder named John F. Welderiecher. The money was found in the possession of the accused, and he was committed to jail by the Mayor to answer at court.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Mayor Brush had a case before him yesterday, the details of which are too disgusting for publication. Suffice it say that a criminal information being made against the accused he was committed to jail for thirty days in default of a fine of $5 and costs.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED ASSAULT AND COMMITTED.

Duncan McDonald, claiming to be a "spiritualist," was arrested by officer Cupples yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. He made profuse promises to the Mayor if he would let him off, but while he was considering the matter, he was discharged.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

AN UNFAVORABLE RESPONSE.

A man named John Brown rushed into the office of Alderman McMasters yesterday morning, his face indicating that he had been severely dealt with. He soon began to relate his story, which is in substance as follows: It appears that he had been in the employ of a man named Wm. H. Green, who is carrying on the carpenter business, but he had lately left his employ. He further stated that he had met in the afternoon on the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, and there being still a small balance due him, took the occasion to ask him for money. Instead of receiving a favorable response, the individual addressed, as he alleged, Green dealt him a severe blow on the eye, causing an ugly gash. The accused was arrested and entered bail for Court.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Lizzie Hackett, who resides on Virgin alley, visited the office of Alderman McMasters yesterday and made information against James Krilly for assault and battery. She alleges that the defendant struck her on the head with a stone, inflicting a severe wound. Krilly, who is well acquainted with Mr. McBrier's signature, he knewit to be a forgery. The check was presented by a colored man, who claimed to be the person in whose favor the check had been drawn. Mr. H. said he would require some person to identify him, and offered to accompany the colored man to John Finley's office. The individual assented to this arrangement, and proceeded with Mr. H. in the direction of the office. When about a block distant from the bank the negro suddenly darted down an alley and succeeded in making his escape. A blank check book had been stolen from Mr. McBrier's office the previous night.

POCKET PICKED.—An unsuccessful attempt was made on Sunday evening to pick the pocket of a lady passenger in one of the Western avenue passenger cars. The car was well filled with passengers, and the lady's husband was seated on her right, and a young man, to her left. Before the car had proceeded far she put her hand in her pocket, when she found that her pocket book was missing. She accused the young man of the theft, but he emphatically denied the charge. An information was made against him by her husband before Mayor Outlaw, and he was arrested. He had a hearing yesterday afternoon, when he entered bail in the sum of $1,000 for court.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

A CROSS SUIT.

Mary A. Higgins made information yesterday, before Alderman Thomas, against Grace Graham for surety of the peace, alleging that the defendant threatened to do her bodily harm. The parties are neighbors, and live in the Sixth ward. This is a cross suit, the defendant having made an information against the deponent the day previous for malicious mischief, which we already been reported. A warrant was issued.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

J. M. Welker charged Frank Kunzler with assault and battery, the alleged offense being committed on a minor son of Welker. A warrant was issued.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.

Walter Myers lodged complaint against A. Myers, Jacob Keller and M. Houser, for assault and battery, and a man named S. Shay, in South Pittsburgh. Warrants were issued.

TWO CHARGES.

Hosea Husted, of the Birmingham night watch, made information against David *alias* "Skipper" Morgan for felonious assault and battery. The officer, it seems, visited a house where Morgan